The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The Turkish War.

RAGUSA, July 3.—Verbica, the Montenegrin Minister of the Interior, and aid-de-camp to the Prince, left for the Servian camp. An envoy from Servia is expected in Montenegro. A perfect agreement respecting military operations has been established between the two principalities.

Neutral Ground.

Servia has notified the powers that unless they declare the Danube neutral and prevent the Turks using it for military operations, Servia will obstruct it with torpedoes. Servia has suspended the foreign telegraphic service.

England and the War.

LONDON, July 3.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Disraeli, in reply to a question by the Marquis of Hartington, confirmed the reported declarations of war by Servia and Montenegro. He said no direct information had been received from the seat of war. The negotiations between the Porte and insurgents had terminated. The papers would be presented to the House, and then discussion would be justified. He, however, could not present some of the documents without consulting foreign Governments.

Jenkins, a Liberal, attacked the Government for its reticence, and dwelt on the anxiety of the country in the matter. He moved an adjournment of the House.

Disraeli deprecated discussion of the question, without the official documents being before the House, upon diplomatic gossip of newspapers. He said the time had arrived for discussion, but only when the papers were before the House.

John Bright blamed Disraeli for not making a statement informing the country of his policy. He protested against the policy of war for the maintenance of Turkey. He declared that the Crimean war was unjustly commenced, unfortunate in its progress and ignominious in its end, and concluded by saying that the nation wanted neutrality.

Sir Henry Wolff, Conservative, deprecated hasty discussion, and stated that he supported the cause of the Government. [Cries of "What cause?"]

Fawcett, a Liberal, demanded to know the policy of the Government?

The debate now became very animated, and the Marquis of Hartington wished to discontinue it.

Disraeli said the Government cannot publish confidential correspondence without injuring the public service.

Jenkins then withdrew his motion for adjournment, and the subject was dropped.

A War of Race and Religion.

LONDON, July 3.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* says of the threatened war growing out of the Herzegovinian insurrection: It has in it a war of race and religion. This is what they are trying to make of it in Russia. This is the conception of it which will be instilled into the minds of the vassal population of Turkey, who are not likely to fail for want of stimulus. As such it will be regarded in Turkey, and as such it is hailed by sympathizers in our own country. Nothing at present gives us more concern than the prospect upon which we have already entered of seeing in England a division of opinion and sentiment to which the clashings of sympathy for the North or South during the American war was as nothing.

The *Times* says: The Princes of Servia and Montenegro have entered upon a great enterprise, and must be allowed to fight it out. We do not mean to say that if their efforts proved so successful as to cause a complete break-up of the union between the European provinces and Turkey we might not be constrained to express our opinion as to the extinction of some one or two of them, but these are remote contingencies, anticipation whereof would not justify our interfering to restrain the Princes. We hope and believe nobody in England dreams of such interference. If the thought has been harbored anywhere it must be dissipated as soon as it assumes practical shape.

The article concludes with a forecast of the result of the conflict highly unfavorable to Turkey.

BELGRADE, July 3.—Austria has notified Servia that she will not place obstacles in the way of the Turkish troops reaching the Servian frontier by way of the Danube.

Austrian Participation.

The Austrian ex-General Stratimirovite has been appointed second in command of the Servian corps at Alexinatz.

Roumania's Position.

BUCHAREST, July 3.—Prince Charles of Roumania opened an extraordinary session of the Chambers to-day. In his speech he says: "An Imperial treaty guarantees the neutrality of Roumania." The Prince expresses the hope that external troubles will stop at the frontier as long as Roumania observes neutrality.

The War Commenced.

BELGRADE, July 3.—The Servians yesterday crossed the Turkish frontier at three points simultaneously. The Prince of Montenegro led his army into Herzegovina.

Small-pox in London.

LONDON, July 3.—The small-pox is rapidly increasing.

Servians Defeated.

LONDON, July 4.—A dispatch from Widden reports the Turks captured some Servian entrenchments near Zaichar, and the Servians fled, losing 2000, killed, wounded and prisoners.

Reports Denied.

A telegram from Paris denies the truth of the report that England had proposed a meeting of representatives of European powers to watch the conflict in Turkey.

Le Moniteur gives a direct contradiction to a Vienna dispatch of yesterday, to the effect that France had taken the first step towards common action on the part of European powers to restrain Servia.

Le Temps expresses the opinion that the great powers will observe neutrality for the present, but it appears probable they will appoint commissioners, who after the first encounter will endeavor to induce the combatants to suspend hostilities.

Turkish Army Reorganization.

Le Union reports that the Hungarian General Klapka has undertaken the reorganization of the Turkish army.

Servian Officials for Bosnia.

VIENNA, July 3.—Intelligence has been received from Belgrade that the Turks are hostile and fortifying Seragues. Officials belonging to all branches of the public service accompany the Servian army into Bosnia, with the view of organizing a civil administration there.

French Seceders.

PARIS, July 3.—Irreconcilable Radical members of the Chamber of Deputies to the number of twenty-three met at the residence of M. Blanc yesterday and formed a special party.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1876.

SENATE.

It was agreed that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet again on Wednesday.

Postoffice Appropriation.

Mr. WEST, from the conference committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, made a report, which was read, ordered printed and laid over till Wednesday.

The Pinchback Resolution.

The Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, the resolution to pay P. B. S. Pinchback from March 3, 1875, until the termination of his contest for a seat in the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD spoke in opposition and Mr. MORTON in favor of the resolution, after which the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker called the States for bills, and half a dozen of a private nature were introduced and referred.

Several filibustering motions were made to consume the morning hour and prevent the introduction of Mr. Neal's bill for the repeal of the resumption act.

Public Lands.

Mr. OLIVER moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution appointing a select committee to inquire into the dispositions made of 1,200,000 acres of land granted for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN the Committee on Public Lands was substituted for a select committee, and the motion as modified was adopted.

Postoffice Appropriation.

Mr. HOLMAN stated that the conference committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill had agreed, and the bill was being printed, but not in time to be read to-day. He therefore moved an adjournment, and the House adjourned until Wednesday.

Criminalities in New York.

NEW YORK, July 3.—John McCarthy, during a quarrel last night with his wife in their rooms, No. 465 Eighth avenue, fatally cut her throat. Jas. St. Clair, of Forty-seventh street and First avenue, was fatally shot last evening while walking in the Bowery, by an unknown insane man. Thomas Phillips, of 81 South Fifth avenue, was seriously stabbed by the same person.

POSTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Conference Committee Finally Agree on a Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The report of the committee of conference on the Postoffice Appropriation bill recommends the adoption of the following provision concerning third class mail matter: All third class matter, except unsealed circulars, shall be transmitted at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces, and the sender may write his name therein or on the outside, preceded by the word "from," or may write briefly or may print on any package the number and name of articles enclosed, and the publishers of magazines, etc., may print thereon the time to which subscriptions are paid, and the address on postal cards and unsealed circulars may be written, printed or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender.

The section prohibiting the sale of envelopes and newspaper wrappers below the actual cost, including clerk, legal, postal and other expenses connected therewith, is retained without alteration.

The committee recommend the following as a substitute for the section relating to the inland transportation of mails: For inland transportation, viz.: for transportation on star routes, or other than rail routes, $6,737,851, and for transportation by railroads $9,100,000, provided that the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized and requested to readjust the compensation to be paid on and after July 1, 1876, for the transportation of mails on railroad routes by reducing the compensation to all railroad companies for the transportation of mails ten per centum per annum on the rates fixed and allowed by the Postoffice appropriation act of March 3, 1873, and for the transportation of mails on a basis of average weight, and the President is authorized to appoint a commission of three skilled persons to examine into the rates of compensation for carrying the mails, and report at the next session of Congress such rules and rates as may in their opinion be deemed just and expedient to enable the Postmaster General to fulfill the required and necessary service, and $10,000 is appropriated for expenses for the commission.

The committee also recommend as a means of readjusting the salaries of postmasters the main provision of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, and reported by him from the Postoffice Committee in March last. This bill, with a few amendments, is incorporated in the report. The only amendments of importance are the following: "The readjusted salaries and compensation are to take effect on the 1st of October next; no salary of any postmaster shall exceed $4,000 per annum, except in the city of New York, which salary shall remain as now fixed by law, and no salary of any postmaster where the appointment is Presidential, shall be reduced by the compensation herein established, until the next readjustment, below the sum of $1,000 per annum."

The report compromises the appropriation for the compensation for letter carriers by fixing the amount at $10,000,000, and the item for compensation to postmasters is similarly compromised by fixing the amount at $7,000,000. The committee recommend that the House concur in the Senate amendment increasing the amount for special agents from $110,000 to $150,000. The differences in amendments appropriated for delays of postal service are generally compromised in this report by the substitution of a sum about midway between the figures of the two Houses.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Gen. Marshall Lefferts, of New York, Dies of Heart Disease While on His Way to the Centennial.

NEW YORK, July 3.—General Marshall Lefferts, long identified with the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, died this morning on his way to Philadelphia with the Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment. General Lefferts died of heart disease just as the train was entering Newark, N. J. The General was seen on Broadway to fall out of line, and it was observed when he took the cars at Jersey City that he "looked like death." When the train reached the Newark depot the Veteran Corps, numbering several hundred men, debarked and, bearing the body of the dead General from the cars, remained with it until the train was made to carry all back to New York.

Yaryan's Removal.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Commissioner Pratt had a long interview with the President to-day, during which the conversation related principally to the recent removal of Mr. Yaryan and to the conduct of that gentleman during the time he was in charge of the Secret Service Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau. It is generally believed that the President and the Commissioner disagreed as to the propriety of Yaryan's removal, and the friends of the Commissioner say that it would not be a matter of surprise to them if his relations to the bureau should soon cease. Mr. Pratt, however, does not authorize any statement that he intends to voluntarily resign.

Terrific Storm in Iowa.

FT. MADISON, IOWA, July 3.—A terrific storm visited this city last evening, lasting about fifteen minutes. The St. Joseph Catholic Church was completely demolished by the falling of the steeple, which was 225 feet high. All the other churches are more or less damaged. The Park House is a total wreck. Almost every house in the city sustained serious damage, and about forty dwellings are wholly unroofed. Nearly all the shade trees are either broken off or uprooted. The damage is estimated at $200,000. There was no loss of life.

Mustang Race.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The race of American horses against time of 155 miles in seven hours, mustang fashion, with mustangs, took place to-day. John Murphy, the well known jockey riding Murphy, won in fine style. Time six hours and fifteen minutes.

Hayes at the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Gov. Hayes visited the Centennial grounds this afternoon, and was given a reception at the Ohio State buildings, which was largely attended. Many prominent persons of Ohio and other States being present.

Louisiana Republican State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—The Republican Nominating Convention is proceeding quietly, and adjourned until Wednesday, after making the following nominations: Governor, S. B. Packard; Lieutenant Governor, C. C. Antoine; Superintendent of Public Education, W. G. Brown.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 3.—Arrived out—The steamships Egypt and State of Nevada, from New York.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Arrived—The steamship The Queen, from Liverpool.

MOVILLE, July 3.—The steamship Polynesian, from Montreal, has arrived.

The Secretaryship of the Treasury.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A Washington special to the Brooklyn *Eagle* says Senator Morrill has finally determined to accept the Cabinet position tendered him, and will assume the duties of his office on Wednesday.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless).

A petition of the creditors of George Henderson & Son, of New Castle, for the adjudication of said firm in bankruptcy was filed.

Owens, Baldwin & Co., of Allegheny county, petitioned for discharge from bankruptcy and a final hearing thereon was ordered for the 7th prox., before Register Shafer.

Criminal Court

(Before Judge Collier.)

Commonwealth vs. Henry Disque, charged with embezzlement, on oath of Samuel McCricket. The defendant was the bookkeeper of the Ft. Pitt Coal Company, and it is charged while so engaged, he embezzled the funds of the Company to the amount of about $2,000. The case is still on trial, and will probably be concluded to-day.

Court Brevities.

GEO. CROOKSHANK yesterday entered suit in Common Pleas Court No. 2 against Henry Falker for slander. A capias was issued.

IN the matter of the will of Conrad Eberhart, asking for the appointment of an administrator, an account of which was published in the GAZETTE some weeks since, a hearing was had yesterday before the Register, in which a number of witnesses were examined and one of whom testified to having witnessed the marriage of Eberhart to the woman in Germany who is asking for the appointment of an administrator.

AN application was made to Judge Collier in the Quarter Sessions Court by William Rearrion, Esq., counsel for Smith Elkins, for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The application sets forth that Elkins was arrested on the 28th of June, and is still in the Allegheny lock-up, under a suspicion that he was concerned in the murder of the two butchers in Allegheny City recently; that the petitioner was arrested without authority of law, and that no information has yet been made against him. A writ was granted and made returnable on Wednesday morning next at ten o'clock.

SECOND EDITION

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

Observances in Various Cities.

A Grand Procession in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The weather to-day was very warm, but with a good breeze going, so that the various processions which mark the preliminary celebration of the Centennial Fourth were not attended by such discomfort and danger as otherwise. The principal parade to-day was that of the Grand Army of the Republic, probably the finest parade of that body ever seen. It was estimated that five thousand men were in line, and their appearance was very fine. The city is brilliant with flags and patriotic decorations. The street's everywhere are densely crowded, and there are constant arrivals of strangers from all parts of the country. Tilden and Hayes are both in the city, together with crowds of other newly arrived celebrities. The celebration proper was ushered in this evening by a grand exhibition and procession of workingmen, political clubs, civic societies, &c. It was estimated that from 10,000 to 15,000 men participated, and the line of march was marked by illuminations and fireworks. The procession formed in four divisions. The line escorted the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Mayor of Philadelphia, the foreign Commissioners to the Exposition, the Emperor of Brazil, Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Marquis Rechambeau, Governors Hays, Tilden, Rice, Polk, Lippitt, Carroll, Cochran and Bagley, and other distinguished guests. The line was marshaled by General Charles H. T. Collis.

As the procession reached the venerable State House the ceremony of ushering in the Centennial Fourth was observed, including the ringing for the first time of the new Liberty Bell and a grand chorus of 600 voices under the direction of Wm. Walsieffer, assisted by the First Regiment Band.

Evening.—The celebration of the anniversary of American independence was inaugurated to-night with a grand torchlight procession, civic and industrial societies. Long before dark great crowds of people gathered on Third and Broad streets, from Christian street to Columbia avenue, a distance of several miles, to view the procession. It is probable that half a million persons were on Broad street witnessing the magnificent spectacle. The entire route of the procession was brilliantly illuminated, and the displays of flags and banners were very general and magnificent, and what added greatly to the effect were illuminated and festooned triumphal arches, which have not been used in public demonstrations in this city since the reception to the Marquis De Lafayette in 1824. Especially splendid were the illuminations at the Union League House, the new Masonic Temple, Lafayette House, St. Georges' Hotel, Offenbach Garden, Academy of Fine Arts, Broadway Hall and many residences on North Broad street. At many of these special displays of fireworks were made, and added greatly to the effect. Along Chestnut street there were a number of triumphal arches, and all of the hotels, theatres and most of the large stores were lighted up and contained many handsome patriotic designs. The procession was arranged in four grand divisions, each with a marshal and aids. The line was headed by Gen. Collis and his aides, followed, with a profusion of torches around and about them. Then followed the northeast division, under command of Isaac A. Sheppard. In this were the Americus Club, and the David H. Lane Club of the Twentieth ward, escorting Gov. Hayes, of Ohio. Competent judges estimate the number of persons on parade at over 10,000. This included the Improved Order of Red Men in full regalia, about thirty tribes, escorting Gov. Hartranft and Mayor Stokeley; the Caledonian Club, about one hundred men, in full highland costume; escorting the British Centennial Commission. Dom Pedro, Prince Oscar of Sweden, and Count Rochambeau had industrial escorts, and the Prince was accompanied by a number of his fellow Cadets and the officials and men of the Swedish men-of-war now in port. It was nine o'clock before the marshals could be got to move in the order set forth, and then amid a grand series of pyrotechnical displays the procession moved out Broad street. Some of the special features of the parade and after the distinguished guests were: Confederate Veterans in open scene from Masonic Temple at Broad and Filbert streets at 10 o'clock, when the men were counter-marching, was grand beyond description. As far as the eye could reach the grand avenue was crowded with counter-marching men bearing myriads of torches.

The Philadelphia Programme To-day.

The programme for to-day composes some features that will be elaborate and imposing. At sunrise all the hills of the city will be rung and a national salute will be fired in Fairmount Park. Out of regard to the comfort of the soldiers the military demonstration has wisely been fixed for the early morning, the columns moving about 8 o'clock, so as to pass Independence Hall before 10 o'clock. It is expected that President Grant, the Emperor Dom Pedro, Gen. Sherman, Gov. Hayes, Gov. Tilden, and a number of other State Executives will be upon the reviewing stand in front of the Hall. The troops under command of Gov. Hartranft will march over the following route: From Broad st., Chestnut to Fourth, pass in review at Independence Hall, down Fourth to Pine street, Pine to Broad. Arriving on Broad street, the commanding officer of the leading brigade will form in line, right resting on Chestnut-st., facing west. The commanding officer of the next brigade will form columns of fours, and marching west on the west side of the roadway halt at Chestnut, and form in line facing east. Both commands will dress as close to the curb as possible, leaving room for the column of visiting troops to pass from Pine street up Broad to Chestnut, where they will be dismissed without further ceremony. The division will carry arms during the passage of the column. On reaching Thirteenth and Pine streets, the artillery will leave the column by way of Thirteenth street, and marching west cross Broad street, below Pine. At ten o'clock, after the parade has passed, the following programme will be followed for the ceremonies in Independence Square:

1. Grand overture, "The Great Republic," rendered on the national bells, "Hail Columbia," and arranged for the occasion by the composer, George F. Bristow, of New York. Orchestra, P. S. Gilmore, director.

2. The President of the Commission will call the assembly to order, and announce the President of the United States, or, in his absence, the Speaker of the Senate as the presiding officer of the day.

3. Prayer by the Right Rev. William B. Stevens, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.

4. Hymn, "Welcome to all Nations." Words by Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts. Music, Keller's Hymn; orchestra and chorus.

5. Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia. The original manuscript will be brought forward for the purpose by His Honor the Mayor of Philadelphia, to whose care it has been intrusted by the President of the United States.

6. Greeting from Brazil. A hymn for the first Centennial of American Independence, composed by I. Carlos Gomez, of Brazil, at the request of His Majesty Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil. Orchestra.

7. Poem. The National Ode, by Bayard Taylor, of Pennsylvania, introduced by the President of the Centennial Board of Finance.

8. Grand triumphal march, with chorus, "Our National Banner," Words by Dexter Smith, of Massachusetts; music by Sir Julius Benedict, of England.

9. Oration by William M. Evarts, of New York.

10. Hallelujah Chorus, from Handel's "Messiah." Orchestra and chorus.

11. Doxology, The Old Hundred Psalm, in which all present will be requested to join.

A display of fireworks in Fairmount Park will close the celebration.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 3.—To-day has opened as a general holiday, business being left to the fire-works and flag establishments. Banners, bannarets and bunting are everywhere. There is scarcely a building in town but bears some evidence that the Centennial Fourth is at hand. The procession to-night promises to be an exceptionally grand affair. Twenty-five thousand men at least are expected to be in line, and their route will be illuminated by fifteen thousand torch and many calcium lights. An electric light on the top of the loft of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building will make down town as bright as day.

NEW YORK, July 3—(Midnight).—As the clocks struck 12 the city was given up to the most uproarious hilarity imaginable. Salutes were fired at the forts and by the men-of-war in the harbor, and the church bells were rung, while steam whistles on thousands of factories, tug boats and steamers added to the din. Never before has the city presented such a magnificent spectacle. Hundreds of thousands of good natured people are surging through the streets, witnessing the illuminations, decorations and fire works.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 3.—To-day was generally given up to preparations for the celebration to-morrow. Main street and other prominent streets present a gay appearance. There is a liberal display of bunting, and bands are parading the streets, playing national airs. A national salute was fired from the bluff this afternoon by ex-Federal and ex-Confederate artillerymen. Thirteen guns are to be fired at midnight, and all the bells rung. The indications are that the celebration to-morrow will surpass any ever witnessed here.

Greeting from Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, July 3.—The Mayor of this city sends the following to General Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, Philadelphia:

Montgomery, the birthplace of the Confederate Government, through its City Council, extend cordial and fraternal greeting to all the people of the United States, with an earnest prayer for the perpetuation of concord and brotherly feelings throughout the land.

M. L. MOSES, Mayor.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—A three days' celebration opened auspiciously to-day. The military review, sham battle at Presidio and the dedication of Golden Gate Park was witnessed by an immense concourse of people, blockading every eminence surrounding the scene of action. The bombardment, during which over two hundred blank cartridges and shell were fired, the target on the opposite shore of the channel and the fire ship anchored in the bay, attracted especial attention, and was splendidly conducted, though a strong wind interfered greatly with the accuracy of the practice. The bay was alive with pleasure boats. The Jamestown, Portsmouth and Pensacola, participating in the cannonade, were decked with bunting from rail to truck, and the thunder of the cannon from the forts and fleet, bursting of shells in the air, and richeting of heavy shot, throwing up clouds of spray, made a grand and exciting spectable. The review and sham fights were successfully executed, and passed off without accident. The review was followed by a grand procession, and passed off without accident. The review was followed by a grand procession, and passed off without accident. The review was followed by a grand procession

DAILY GAZETTE.

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TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1876

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

NEVILLE'S island, six miles below this city, is soon to be no longer an island, as Congress has given authority for closing up the south channel by building a road-way to the main shore.

THE New Haven *Union*, the organ of the "softs" comes out for PETER COOPER for President, and calls upon the Democracy to throw aside "such traitors as TILDEN, BELMONT and MARBLE."

THE *Tribune* says: "Repudiation and HENDRICKS are expected to carry Indiana and thus divide the October States; TILDEN and professions of hard money and reform, are expected to carry New York and Connecticut." We shall see how far the people can thus be misled.

THE distinguished patriot and statesman, Hon. CARL SCHURZ, who furnished the brains for the Liberal party four years ago, and was its acknowledged leader in advocating the election of HORACE GREELEY, in a recent conversation announced himself favorable to the election of HAYES and WHEELER, and promised to address the people during the canvass on the issues of the hour. We may expect to hear from him in Pittsburgh between now and the day of election.

Congress free of duty, be also allowed to be sold in this country free of customs duty. We think this would be an act of comity worthy of our nation and due to those from abroad who have so liberally and largely contributed to make the grand American Exposition surpass in extent and grandeur all its home or foreign predecessors.

AND still another dissatisfied delegate to St. Louis in the person of HON. G. J. HOUCK, of Dayton, Ohio, is heard from. At a Democratic meeting held in that place on Saturday evening last, he being called upon for an address, mounted the stand and repudiated the St. Louis platform and ticket and gave his reasons therefor. This is the way Democrats ratify the nomination of TILDEN in the West and HENDRICKS in the East, and their newspapers need not try to hide it, for it will get out in spite of them. HAYES and WHEELER are the winning team.

WE have from Washington the agreeable news for a Fourth of July sentiment, that whilst the taxation is being reduced, the national debt is also gradually growing less with each month of Republican rule. The reduction for last month, which is the close of the fiscal year, amounted to nearly four million dollars, or at the rate of forty-five millions per annum. The retrenchment in expenditures, now going on at Washington in all departments, will soon increase the amount of the monthly reduction of the debt—a kind of practical reform which appeals directly to the minds of the people, and meets with their approval.

COLORADO has adopted her new State Constitution by a large majority, and soon she will take her place among the sisterhood of States, a Territory no longer. Her pure mountain air, and her prolific hills of hidden treasure, added to her rich plains of grazing land, well watered from the snow-clad peaks of the Rocky Mountain range, will insure for her a thrifty and vigorous population, and therefore an important place in the nation. Denver, the capital, has already attained an important influence, and becomes one of the chief attractions of the West for beauty of scenery, healthfulness of climate, and geniality of its people.

IT IS yet within the recollection of the living when our present busy Monongahela wharf was but the natural river's bank covered with grass and shaded by tall sycamores, whereat the good people on training and holidays were wont to assemble and greet each other. But few, however, remain among us, who can recall these scenes—as some sixty years have sped since the time of which we write,—when the last tree was laid low to make room for the march of commerce and manufactures. The Allegheny banks remained almost untouched for years after this. Sometimes can now be seen old gray haired sires passing that way as if to look for some familiar spot in boyhood's recollection; but all has changed.

A RAGE for libel suits appears to have suddenly broken out, and must be accounted for on some principle, as it is utterly impossible for so many to occur all at once by chance. Either the newspapers grow periodically bad, reckless and malicious or the people periodically grow nervous and thin skinned. In some such way must we account for the increased number of libel suits now on record. Perhaps it is better for the wrath of man to find vent in a suit at law than to take that law into his own hands and make of himself a malefactor, perhaps a murderer, and doubtless the people think so. Therefore we hear of less cow-hidings and more libel suits. Two or three members of Parliament, ROBERT BUCHANAN, the poet, and others of lesser note, are recorded as seeking a remedy at law for cruel criticism.

THE first of the series of National Centennial celebrations which is to take place in Independence Hall, occurred on Saturday last, the first instant. The occasion was the assembling together in the old historic and venerated hall of many of the celebrated authors of the country, whereat suitable ceremonies took place, such as addresses, reviving the memories of the revolutionary period, and the reading of sketches of the lives of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of many of the soldiers and active civilians of that historic time. The proceedings were of a highly interesting and instructive character, as they brought before the public very many personal reminiscences of the revolutionary period, never before known outside of the family circle, and knitted together historical incidents and narratives of personal adventure, which will form altogether an attractive feature in every library should the proceedings be published. We trust they may be for the benefit of history as well as for the personal perusal of the thousands who would have wished to be present had the opportunity been within reach. We hope our friends in Philadelphia will see to it that this interesting collection of revolutionary lore shall be preserved in book form and thus be handed down to posterity.

ALL over the United States, and wherever this Government has jurisdiction, and at every point on the globe where Americans can be found or have a resting place, this day will be celebrated in some conspicuous and appropriate way, as it is the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence. A century has elapsed since those great truths were published to the world that the natural and inalienable rights of man are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that all men should stand equal before the law. That, in fact, was the first tones of the death knell of human slavery on this continent and throughout the world, as it started the people to thinking, until public sentiment was finally educated up to the high standard of a firm belief in the natural rights of man, and a willingness to acknowledge them. The Declaration also carried with it the fundamental idea that governments are instituted among men by the consent of the governed, and for their pleasure, profit, and protection. Not for kings, nor for lords, nor parliaments, but for the whole people, who should have firmly established as the cornerstone of their liberties the right to worship God in their own way. These rights are all firmly established under our system of government, which celebrates this day its one hundredth anniversary. Let all the people rejoice and give thanks that our liberties are safe, and that our nation is firmly established in the hearts of the people.

SOME PEOPLE are hard to please, and are never satisfied. The Republican national platform was designed to suit the advanced and progressive view on all great questions, and was but the expression in words of the best experiences in actual legislation. It was thought by all able to perceive and express an opinion on public affairs to embody the experience and wisdom of the best minds in the country. On the other hand the National Democratic platform, rickety and disjointed as it is in construction, unfair in sentiment to home manufactures and labor, the embodiment of the wisdom of the rag-babyites, and the best expression of how not to do it, was thought to suit all the illiberal and cranky minds of the North, South and West; but it has proved a failure, as a mass meeting of sore-heads has been held at Terre Haute, Indiana, whereat both platforms were denounced, and demand made for the true Pendletonian panacea of "Greenbacks for bonds." These fellows are the kind of Democrats that will never learn anything. They were for Jackson once, and they are still for him. They wanted greenbacks made thick as grasshoppers awhile ago and this is still their cry. They cannot change, turn inside out or downside up with the alacrity of the genuine unterrified Loco Foco of these times, and are therefore bent on having their man filled with the old cry for more greenbacks, forgetting that their party tried that once and got badly whipped, and now must needs try something else.

OUR CENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY.

We celebrate, to-day, an event long and hopefully looked for by the nation,—the advent of the Centennial of our National Independence. One hundred years ago, to-day, our forefathers, on Pennsylvania soil, declared the nation free. Seven years of hard, bitter war followed, in defence of the declaration of freedom, but to all intents and purposes the Republic was born a hundred years ago to-day. The event we commemorate, therefore, is one of the most pregnant in history. It requires not the spirit of prophecy to be able to declare, that no Government was ever formed that exerted so great an influence on the destiny of the race, as that organized at Philadelphia a hundred years ago. In ... ing this, we fail ... ly appreciate all that Rome ... and Greece have been, and remember the modern Governments of Europe, all of which have made their impress on the destiny of the race. But none of them had so lofty an ideal, none sought, unselfishly, the well-fare of the people. Rome at its best was but a military autocracy, and Greece, at its highest was but a philosophic inspiration—neither sought, as the practical object of their existence, the development of the material and moral well being of the people. All the great modern governments, ours excepted, have been in the interest of dynasties first, and of the people afterward. But ours, as LINCOLN expressed it, was from the very outset, a government of the people, for the people, by the people. Its first declaration was that all men are, and of right ought to be, free and equal.

Our past history, viewed in any aspect, is marvelous, and prophetic, indeed, of future triumphs in the line of its genius. If we believe in an overruling Providence, the successive developments of the past have been guided by a Divine Governor; or if we disbelieve in Him, wonderful coincidences have marked our governmental developments. When Christianity pressed against the westernmost boundary of Europe, COLUMBUS, who had vainly striven for years, obtained needed aid, and sailed west. Overcoming the fears of his superstitious crew, he sailed on, and in the last hours of grace, discovered land. When the time for settlement came, the sturdiest of the religious element of England, fleeing from persecution, came over the stormy seas of winter, and settled on the New England coast; while the adventurous, speculative, irreligious element settled in the milder regions of Virginia. The one class was rigorous in the extreme, in its notions of liberty, and its devotion to religious observances; the other accepted liberty gently, but with a subsidiary slavery. We had two civilizations, which soon began to strive for the mastery, first gently, then in stout discussion, after in malevolence of feeling, and finally in war. The Puritan civilization of the North triumphed, and we determined to have freedom without any intermixture of slavery. Our growth has been steadily westward, and when our emigration touched the Pacific coast, China and Japan began to arouse, responsive to our influence, till now they are in close commercial relations with us, and are gradually merging into the acceptance of our inventions, customs and ideas. We need not, here, elaborate the suggestiveness of these facts; but they point to a probable influence, to be wielded by us, over the destiny of other nations, such as never came within their scope of any other nation. Possibly God meant that we should be the great evangelizing nation of the world. "And it shall come to pass, in the last days, that the mountain of the LORD's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow into it." Were the spirit and institutions of Christianity ever more highly exalted than here; and were the peoples of all lands ever more attracted, than they are to the peaceful prosperity of our land?

The development of a government, independent, just and wise, seemed to be attended by the inspiration of supernatural wisdom. Whatever small influences may have irritated, and tended to cause the colonists to think of resistance and freedom, the controversy at last turned on a great and profound principle,—that of taxation without representation. This was declaimed against, until a sense of its injustice saturated the minds of the people. Yet, to a large extent, it was an abstract proposition, a theory, such as the masses could not be supposed to be interested in. There was really an antagonism of feeling between those who, here, really felt the inspiration of freedom already, and the Government of Great Britain, which could not sympathize with the idea liberty. The undefined, yet conscious feeling that their aspirations and aims were not in harmony with those of the ministry of the mother country, was the real cause of the restless impatience with which every demand made upon the colonists was met. Closely sifted, the stamp tax, and duty on tea, were not crushing hardships, that could not be borne; were not, indeed to be compared with what was actually endured for years after; but the feeling of the people ran toward liberty, and every act, however trifling, that served to remind them of their dependence rasped and irritated. The cargo of tea in Boston harbor did not, in itself harm any one; but it reminded the colonists of the duty levied, and so added to their irritation, that they threw it overboard. We state these things merely in anticipation and proof of the obvious point, *that the spirit of liberty was already in the hearts of the people, and ante-dated the Declaration of Independence.* It has often happened in great national epochs, that an inspiration has possessed the people, which struggled till in some form it found expression. At times some wonderful poem or song has answered this purpose. Such was MIRIAM's song over the deliverance of the Israelites, as standing on the farther shore of the Red Sea, with timbrel in hand, and the bodies of the dead Egyptians before her, she sounded forth the melody, "Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath been thrown into the sea." So, too, the song of DEBORAH and BARAK, how the stars in their courses fought against SISERA. But the inspiration that filled to overflowing the hearts of our revolutionary forefathers found expression in the Declaration of Independence. It exactly expressed what they felt, and came upon them as the voice of Providence, or more fitly, as the realization in language of what was before an unexpressed inspiration. We have not the space to comment on that wonderfully appropriate document here, but published in full yesterday, and again commend it to a careful reading.

Of the deliberations which led to the immortal Declaration, we do not need to speak at length. There were differences of opinion as to the expediency of issuing the Declaration till the test of battle had been passed; there were long, earnest, careful debates, but eventually a committee of five selected to draw up the document. JEFFERSON wrote it, in a little room, at the corner of Seventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. FRANKLIN and SAMUEL ADAMS were of the committee, and they closely analyzed the document, both as to sentiment and expression. It was an inspiration. When reported, the surroundings were very solemn. The prayer of the Chaplain was earnest and impressive. The document, as read, met every view. The only question at issue was one of expediency—whether by issuing the Declaration they should take their lives in their hand, or by delay ascertain the drift of probabilities. The decision was for adopting the paper,—and this made, a sense of relief was experienced, and they jocularly spoke of the possibilities of the scaffold, as one after another signed the roll.

A century has passed. The mass of even great events which have been compacted into that short period cannot even be mentioned by name. The three millions that were here when the revolution ended have grown into a nation of over forty millions. The fringe of States along the Atlantic seaboard has expanded into a continent of States, all thriving and prosperous. The genius of liberty has spread over the land, and the barbarism of slavery has passed away. The Republic has been assailed by rebellion, but triumphed over it, and is to-day stronger in its unity than ever before. Its influence has been steadily growing—the spirit of fraternity, unselfishness and peace, proving a contrast to other forms of government, yet attracting them by its beauty and power. The sentiment of liberty has been widely diffused, till it may be declared world-wide; and forms a prominent feature in the aspirations of the masses in all nations The practical realization of the blessings and reality of freedom in government have been a surprise and study to the people of the old world. They have looked on ... with incredulity and amazement, imagining that like a ... mushroom, that springs up in the night, our Government would unexpectedly pass away. Yet it has steadily grown and solidified, till it has now more promise of permanency than any form of government on the face of the earth. These are marvelous achievements to be accomplished so soon, and yet they have grown so naturally and steadily, that we are surprised as we pause and survey their magnitude.

Our achievements in invention and discovery, particularly in the line of the practical arts, are second to those of no other nation. With a vast and undeveloped country before them, it is not surprising that our people have turned their inventive and constructive skill chiefly in practical directions. We are not deficient, by any means, in the scientific and higher art departments, but our more noted achievements have been in directions of practical benefit to the race. FRANKLIN discovered electricity, and a method for controlling its use, while MORSE originated the telegraph and FIELD organized the movement that spanned the ocean, and joined the world in electric communication. How wonderful the results of these achievements, the credit of which belong to this country! What a scope of seeming Omniscience they give to the human mind! A half century ago the news of the day was confined to a narrow circle of events, or if it took a wider range, referred to events of months ago. Now, the great events of the entire world, that occurred but the preceeding day, are laid before us each morning at our breakfast table, and this mighty achievement, in all its parts, belongs to American skill and boldness. The art of printing, in all its departments, has been improved and advanced. Agriculture has been supplied by vast many labor saving machines,—and for that matter, all departments of human handiwork. The navigation of rivers and the ocean by steam, and thus the origin of the locomotive, so that the various parts of the earth can be swiftly reached. In warfare, while a peaceful nation, we have at least revolutionized naval warfare, and compelled the entire rebuilding of the navies of Europe. Our improvements in disseminating education have gained the recognition of the world. In brief, we may not dwell on this, a topic so prolific. American inventive genius is noted throughout the world.

During the century we have not merely established a nation, but developed a people. Millions, from all the known civilized nations, have flocked to our shores, and mingled with our population; but with surprising quickness, have assimilated with our people, and taken on our national characteristics. Our people are as clearly marked in their national peculiarities, as are those of any nation in Europe. Thus a century has passed, the first third of which was spent in contests with England and the Indians, and in recuperating from them, which afforded but little chance for material advancement. In the second third of the century our great discoveries and inventions were chiefly made, and the work of applying them begun. In the third part of the century we fought the rebellion, destroyed slavery, and developed the country in a most wonderful degree. The close of the century finds us engaged in this mighty work. We pause in our career, to exhibit our achievements; but this over, we resume our cheerful task, and throw down the gauntlet for enterprise to the nations of the world.

ARBITRATION NEEDED.

There is great reason for earnest congratulation on the part of the people and thanks to the Ruler of the Universe that in this our Centennial year the Government is at peace at home and with all nations. While Europe is threatened with impending conflicts, in which the great nations must be more or less in danger of becoming involved, Servia and Turkey having actually engaged their forces and placed them in the field, our national policy of neutrality with the affairs of other nations insures us immunity from such imminent danger as is thrust upon the States of Europe, in the case of war being declared by any of the ruling powers. At almost any hour we may expect to hear of the results of the first battle; and whilst this nation is celebrating the triumphs of peace in a grand Exposition of the arts, sciences and discoveries of man, and returning thanks to the Almighty for preserving us a nation through one hundred years, other nations are actually threatening to engage in barbarous war.

A few years ago it appeared probable that all danger of future wars was to be averted through the wise example set by the two great English speaking nations—England and America—submitting all cause of difference between them to friendly arbitration. For a time their wisdom and friendship as thus exhibited, appeared to have taken strong lodgment in the breast of every thoughtful mind, and the press throughout the civilized world held the example up as a pattern for all other nations to follow in the settlement of disputes and dissensions.

But it appears that little impression has been made upon the minds and hearts of the rulers of Turkey and Servia, now engaging in war with one another; and if there ever appeared an occasion where the differences between two nations might be settled through the efforts of friendly arbiters this is one, as both the belligerents disclaim all responsibility for inaugurating war. Each appeals to the enlightened judgment of other peoples, that in the conflict impending the other power is the aggressor, and both endeavor to shirk the responsibility for a resort to arms, plainly evidencing to unprejudiced minds the utter absence of sufficient grievance to justify an appeal to the dread arbitrament of war. Prince MILAN, the Servian Chief, in his proclamation says: "Turkey has provoked war by not satisfying Bosnia, and by threatening Servia. We enter Bosnia *in the cause of humanity* and nationality, and to re-establish peace without offending Turkey's integrity." On the other hand, Turkey is about to issue a circular to the Great Powers throwing the "entire responsibility of war upon Servia, and declaring Prince MILAN a rebel because of his secession from the Union of Vassals." Thus in the outstart, these two violent and fractious nations disagree wholly as to the cause for which they are about to engage in warfare; and surely if the troubles between them are no greater than they appear to the rest of the world, arbitration should be suggested and insisted upon by friendly powers.

So far the strife has not enlisted any of the other nations or rulers, and it is to be hoped that this will continue. Dispatches from Berlin state that the "Prince of Montenegro has engaged to remain neutral;" whilst another from Paris says that "England, Germany and Austria have informed the Porte that they will not interfere." Still another states that England has proposed France as an intermediary place, wherein the Great Powers shall meet by representatives, for the purpose of watching the movements of the contending forces, with a view to warding off all possibility of other powers becoming involved. We are also informed that France has taken steps to bring about a united sentiment among the belligerents and prevent war; Austria having assented to join in the effort. In case actual hostilities shall be postponed for a short time, and nothing shall occur to "fire the hearts" of either army, some humane effort may yet succeed in averting war and its fearful consequences. Where the grievance is so slight, the disposition exists on both sides to shirk the responsibility, and the sentiment of the entire world is for peace, it appears highly possible that the passions of the hour may yet be allayed, and the sword again be turned into the ploughshare unstained with blood.

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

GEORGE FADDIS, of Rice's Landing, has two old coins. One of them is "A Bristol Farthing" of 1652, and the other a shilling of 1726.

WM. WARNER, an old farmer of South Strabane township, Washington county, hung himself on an apple tree in the orchard, last week.

As a potato bug destroyer Paris Green has done more damage by killing horses and cows, and injuring people than it will ever do good. The farmers had better drop it and try something else.

A Rochester boy was stung on the end of the tongue by a bee a few days ago. The member swelled to three times its natural size, and until the boy couldn't keep it in his mouth. Wouldn't that be a splendid dose for a scolding woman?

A GREENE county hen last week laid an egg, upon the shell of which was clearly and plainly raised the figure of a snake, about three inches long, with head poised for a blow. That county is so intensely Democratic that even the hens lay copperhead eggs.

SPECIMEN pieces of silver quartz have been discovered on Crooked Creek, Armstrong county. The exact location has been kept a secret. Experts say that the specimens shown are evidence of a rich deposit of precious metal.

THE residence of Capt. W. W. O'Neill, of Elizabeth, was robbed last Thursday of a $350 watch and chain, $48 in money, three gold sleeve buttons and other articles of value. James Leech's house, at the same place, was robbed the same night of $60.

Kaiser William's Love Affair.

The German edition of the *Daily News* of London is responsible on this side of the water for a love-story about Kaiser William. It is to the effect that when Prince William of Prussia entered France with the allied invaders in 1815, a youth of nineteen, he lodged in the house of a well-to-do citizen at Dizier who had a very pretty daughter. With this damsel, Angelique Barnier, the youthful Prussian Prince struck up a tremendous flirtation, and when he marched away to Paris left written on a pane of her window as well as on "the red tablets of her heart" these words in German, "I love thee; William." More than half a century rolled away; and when in 1870 the Prussian Guards rode into Dizier, Angelique Barnier, a stout matron now, received certain of their officers into her house, and showed them the precious souvenir still glittering where the Prince's diamond ring had scrawled it. The story was too good to keep, and it traveled from lip to lip till it reached the royal headquarters. King William went straight to the house, and presented himself before his old sweetheart. "Angelique," he exclaimed, "who could have dreamed you would kiss and tell!" The matron, in confusion, began to excuse herself, but the gallant old King caught both her hands, kissed them—not, perhaps, quite so tenderly as of old—and said, laughing, "Ah, well, my soldiers know that boys will be boys; and, Angelique! I have never forgotten you!"

A Touching Scene.

He was a long, lean, lank specimen of a tramp. He carried a dilapidated satchel in one hand and his left ear in the other. He dropped into McElroy's lager beer garden and ordered bourbon. "Len" trotted out the bottle and glass, and the worn out tramp filled the tumbler to the brim, and tossed it off in a business-like manner.

"Nice day, Boss," said the tramp.

"Ten cents," ejaculated Len.

"The gorgeous luminary of day shines resplendant on us poor mortals who peregrinate this mundane sphere."

"Ten cents," somewhat tartly.

"Makes a man feel salubrious to revel in the country, amidst the foliage of a thousand trees, and to lie recumbent upon the velvety sward and listen to the twittering of the birds, like unto the angels playing upon harps of a thousand strings."

"Are you going to pay for that drink?" angrily interrogated Len.

"When the gentle cow meanders to the barn-yard, and the bilthsome hen ceaseth to cackle for the day; when the billing and cooing of the dove is drowned by the chirrups of the cricket, the songs of a thousand frogs, and the soul inspiring song of the whip-poor-will—then will I give you—oh, sordid man—ten cents."

Len was too slow; he had skipped out. Len says he will fix a drink for them gallroots that'll make them wish they were a child of Adam.—*Whitehall Times.*

The Fatal Bath.

A woman presented herself at an establishment in Paris, on the left bank of the Seine, to take a vapor bath. She was conducted to the vapor room and left there alone. In a quarter of an hour, when the room was opened, she was found inanimate on the floor. It was at first thought she had died of congestion of the brain, but the Commissary of Police, noticing that the body was puffed up and the flesh peeling off, summoned a physician, who said that death had been caused by scalding from overheating of the bath. The proprietor of the establishment will be tried for manslaughter occasioned by negligence.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

Commencement Week—Examination—Anniversaries—Addresses—Alumni Day—Graduating Class—Degrees—Various Items, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MEADVILLE, June 30, 1876.

Yesterday ended commencement week. Of several interesting things a few words may be written.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

These continued through four or five days, and gave evidence of close application and commendable improvement on the part of the students, and faithfulness and ability on the part of the faculty. The college aims at thorough scholarship, and liberal culture. To secure these it has ample facilities.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

These were full of interest. Each of the literary societies presented attractive programmes, and rendered them in such a manner as to give great satisfaction. Some of the performers gave evidence of future ability, the young ladies especially.

THE THREE PRINCIPAL PERFORMANCES.

The Baccalaurate Sermon by the President of the College, Rev. Dr. Bugbee, did credit to the occasion and to the man. The Annual Address by Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D., of your city, was a capital thing. It gave great satisfaction to the large audience that heard it. The Doctor is an able and fascinating speaker. He is remarkable for simplicity and beauty of style.

The address before the Alumni Association was delivered by Rev. J. M. Thoburn, of India. His theme was "The Practical Man." The handling was simple, earnest, masterly. A full house listened with profound interest.

ALUMNI DAY.

Bright and beautiful as could be desired, fleecy clouds flitted over the sky, and a pure, balmy atmosphere gave life and cheer to every living thing. All nature seemed to be inviting festivity and jubilation. The alumni had both. They assembled in the college chapel at 10:30 A. M., and enjoyed a well-prepared and appropriate address of welcome by Hon. H. L. Richmond. At 12 M. they gathered on the campus, and the Mayor of the city, Hon. Wm. P. Davis, gave additional words of welcome. Then came the banquet, over which Mr. Pearson Church, A. M., presided. The banquet was discussed by a large number of gentlemen and ladies with keen relish at the first, and towards the close with entire satisfaction to themselves. Then came the "feast of reason and flow of soul"—toasts and responses, class reports and reminiscences. The pleasure of the occasion was enhanced by the music of a band. At night came Mr Thoburn's address. So ended the joyous day.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning the large M. E. church was filled to overflowing by an eager multitude who came to hear the orations of the senior class. It numbered twelve, three ladies and nine gentlemen.

The orations were good without an exception; some of them excellent. The young ladies did no discredit to the class; they adorned and honored it. They were a full fourth of the class. One of them especially has a keen intellect an elegant diction, and an impressive elocution.

During all the performances the large audience was delighted and gave evidence of the fact in many appropriate ways.

The President conferred on the class the degree of A. B. Also the degree of A. M. *in honore* on the Rev. Mr. Freshman, of the Pittsburgh Conference, and the Rev. Mr. Steadman, of the Erie Conference; also the degree of D. D. on Revs. Reddy and Edwards, of New York, and Rev. J. R. Mills, of Ohio.

In the evening the President was attended by a large and brilliant assemblage of invited guests.

So ended the festivities.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The college buildings and grounds are in fine order—very attractive. This fall when the college opens there will be a Preparatory Department. Arrangements at the Boarding Hall are so made that the cost is less than $3 per week, except light. This includes everything. The room is furnished and kept. Meadville improves. It is really a beautiful city. Its people are intelligent and refined. Hayes and Wheeler are popular. It is so everywhere. A vote on a train near Alliance, Ohio, gave Hayes 41, Tilden 5.

AMICUS.

He Sought Solitude and Rest.

A man who had been long bombarded by hard times entered a yard on Lafayette avenue yesterday and stretched out in the shade of a tree. The gardener came out and asked him what business he had there, and the stranger replied:

"I seek solitude and rest. I want to be far from the madding crowd."

"You'll have to git," said the gardener.

"I shall stay here till I have solved the great problem of life," was the quiet answer.

A policeman was brought around there to see if he would, and he seized the old vag's coat collar and inquired:

"Will you walk into my parlor?"

"I am looking for solitude!" shouted the stranger, kicking with all his might.

It took three officers to get him out, tie him and load the body on a wagon, but he got just where the solitude was thick enough to be cut with an old jack knife.—*Scranton Times.*

Wealth Without its Anxieties.

The newsboys who gather about in the afternoon awaiting the publication hour of the *Evening Republican*, either fairly roll in wealth or their conversation is to some extent imaginative. Said one of them to another:

"Billy did yer buy that $50 plaid summer suit I seed yer lookin' at in a winder Saturday?"

"No, Blinkey, I didn't take it in. Ther was only one watch-pocket in the trowsis, an' I allus carry two tickers, one ter c'reet t'other by."

"But yer ain't goin' ter wear yer army britches all summer, be yer, 'specially when yer go drivin' out evenin's?"

"No, Blinkey, my dear, I ain't," was Billy's grave reply, "but don't yer worry about me. It's silk undercloz as preserves my precious health. Silk's the thing, Blinkey!"—*St. Louis Republican.*

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For the following month, we have placed on our counters, some unusual good bargains in Dress Goods, &c., and everything offered will be found much less than usual prices.
At 12½, 15, 20 and 22c, choice assortment of Plain and Twilled Debeges, extra good value.
At 22 and 25c, latest colors and styles in Debege Plaids, a good bargain.
At 8, 8½, 10, 12½, 15 and 18½c, a large variety new Summer Dress Plaids, a special good bargain.
At 37½c, extra fine quality Plain and Twilled Debeges, all wool, worth 50c.

CASHMERES.
At 25, 45, 50, 62½ and up to $1.50, fine colored Cashmeres, latest colors, an extra good bargain.
At 25 to 50c, special good bargains in Japanese Silks.
At 5c to $2, extra good value in Plain, Striped and Checked Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
At 25c to $2, newest shades in Plain, Checked and Striped Grenadines and Balzarines.
At 12½ to 37½c, all shades in Grass Cloths and Dress Linens for suitings and Dusters.
At 12½ to 37½c, choice line of Colored and Fancy Lawns.
At 12½c to $1, extra good bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 50c to $3, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.

SILKS.
At $1, Medium and Seal Brown Dress Silks.
At $1.12½c, all shades and best of colors in an extra fine quality of Colored Silks.
At 75c to $4.50, a full line of Black Dress Silks, to which we invite the attention of our patrons as unrivaled anywhere for value at the prices.
Full assortment of Fancy Striped and Checked and Mourning Silks. Brocaded Silks in cloth shades, at our usual lowest prices.
Special good bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.

SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL
Announcement!
Notwithstanding the very large quantity of goods that we have disposed of during this week our stock still remains very full, and in the way of Dress Goods is yet unsurpassed by any stock of goods in either city.
The crowds of customers that have thronged our store rooms all week show that the bargains we are offering are genuine. We can confidently assert that persons buying Dry Goods can save at least 25 cents on the dollar by making their purchases from us during the continuance of this sale. As but few weeks now remain in which to close out our immense stock we are every day offering new inducements by making special offerings in each department. We only solicit an examination of our stock and feel sure that we can make it an object for you to call and see us. Remember the stock MUST BE SOLD, and but a few weeks yet remain to do so.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S
Suits, Costumes and Ulsters.
We keep the largest and best assortment of the above goods in the city, and our largely increased sales over any former year is the best guarantee to purchasers that our prices, styles and fabrics are satisfactory.
We have just opened new styles BLACK and COLORED DAMASSE and HAMBURG NET OVERDRESSES; FRENCH FOULARD SUITS AND COSTUMES; EMBROIDERED LINEN SUITS, JACKETS AND OVERSKIRTS; LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S ULSTERS; BLACK HERNANI SUITS; also, another invoice of those STYLISH SILK SUITS at from $33 to $50.
F. H. EATON & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE. 25

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Window Shades, AT LOWEST PRICES. D. & F. S. WELTY, 115 and 117 Federal St., ALLEGHENY. CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

GREENWOOD
CEMETERY.
The attention of parties is called to this beautiful and convenient location, being situated about one mile from Sharpsburg, and easy of access. Lots for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at the Cemetery or at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg, or of the officers.
A. KELLY, President.
A. CLANEY, Secretary.
TTH

$10 TO $500 IN WALL STREET often leads to fortune. A 72 page book entitled "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything.
Sent Free. JOHN HICKLING & Co., Bank ers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N.Y. d38-3m-TTS

NEW SUITS.
In our Suit Department, patrons will find a choice line of newest styles in Suits opened daily, and the best possible value, as all are marked at bargain prices.
Ladies' Plain Linen Suits and Overdresses.
Ladies' Braided and Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Suits and Overdresses, and a full assortment in same for Misses, all sizes.
Special attention given to Suits made to order in from 8 to 24 hours time, of any material.
We have also always made up a full line of Ladies' and Misses' Hernani and Grenadine Summer Dress Goods and Silk Suits and Overdresses, at the lowest prices.
Llama Lace Points, Sacques and Capes in latest designs, very cheap.
At $1.75, Ladies' best Calico Wrappers.
At $1.75, Ladies' best Chintz and Percale Wrappers.

UNDERWEAR.
Extra good bargains in White Goods of all kinds, Ladies' and Misses' Gauze and Summer Underwear in every grade, and Ladies', Misses' and Children's Muslin Underwear in great variety of styles at the lowest prices
Special good bargains in Striped and Fancy Check Shawls, Plain Thibet, Broche and Cashmere Shawls.
Ladies' White Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Skirts, Plain and Fancy Striped Skirts, &c.

CLOTHING.
Ready-made Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys.
Gents' Office Sacks and Summer Coats.
Gents' Alpaca and Mohair Summer Coats.
Gents' Fine Blue and Brown Diagonal Coats.
Gents' Linen and Mohair Dusters.
Ladies' Linen Dusters and Linen Ulsters, &c., at the lowest possible prices.
All sizes of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, for Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children, in all grades, at much less than regular prices.

Summer Reductions
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
NOW MADE.
Attention is directed to the following:
LADIES' AND MISSES'
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS,
Latest shapes, at 25, 50,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

n Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, July 4, 1876. {

Business at the banks was confined chiefly to settlements for the past six months. Dividends are confidently looked for in the banks and insurance circles. Money very easy and cheap, which state of affairs will continue until the fall business begins to absorb surplus capital. Good paper is in demand at all the banks, and the rates remain unchanged. July settlements will cause a little more activity in financial and business circles, and the collection of interest on bonded account will tend to swell deposits.

New York markets quoted as follows:

INVESTMENT SHARES.

Investment shares are in the main steady, except Jersey Central, which sold at 72, 71¾, 72, 71¾, 72 @73¼; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne brought 102; Burlington & Quincy 118; Chicago & Alton preferred 107; Delaware & Lackawana 106¾@106¾; Rock Island 109¾@110; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 72¾; New York Central 107¾@108¾; Producers' & Petroleum 119@119½; Delaware & Hudson 105¾@ 106¼; Adams Express 110¼; Wells Fargo 89¼@90; United States 92; America 88½.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out Saturday $957,000 on account of interest and $15,500 in redemption of five-twenty bonds. The Sub-Treasury released $20,184 in silver coin. Revenue receipts, $400,000; total for the fiscal year $117,000,000. Customs receipts, $570,000; national bank notes received for redemption, $666,000.

—The London Stock Exchange during the week the Eastern news has had a very depressing influence, and the foreign market has been especially fearful. Hungarian securities fell 7; Russian, 5 to 8; Austrian and Turkish, 2½ to 3; and others, ½ to 2. Argentine and Buenos Ayres fell 4 to 5½ on unfavorable mail advices about the bank's suspension of specie payments. Consols, Colonial securities, railroads, telegraphs, and miscellaneous stocks were all slightly lower, reflecting the general depression and uncertainty. American Governments and railways and Canadian railways were fractionally lower and quiet. The great fortnightly settlement has passed satisfactorily. There were only two insignificant failures. Discounts have continued steady, and the bill market has been stagnant. Foreign securities opened with a downward tendency; continued depressed until near the close, when there was a rumor that the situation in the East was becoming less threatening, whereupon a better tone prevailed and most stocks closed slightly higher on the day.

—The depression in silver is even more marked than the strong tone of gold, but it is more easily accounted for. The fluctuations have been enormously during the past two years, whilst in Germany and several other countries of Europe silver coin has been demonetized. To-day silver bars are quoted at 50¾d. in England, and for export to India still lower. This figure has never before been reached, but the history of the world shows that production cannot be checked here and elsewhere it must go still lower than it now is. Whilst this depression will necessarily affect the interests of those holding silver territory, it will have little influence on the general money market, or aid us in returning to specie payments.

—Foreign advices continue warlike in tone. Servia leads the phalanx of discontented Turkish Provinces, and if the other provinces further their threats into a war, but it cannot amount to much as a sensation if the Northern and Western powers keep aloof, and the indications are that some such arrangement has been entered into by which they will be allowed to settle their differences without foreign intervention. The London money is reported easy at 1¾ per cent. at the discount banks, the rate at the Bank of England continuing at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained in specie during the week 15,418,000 francs.

—The gold market was strong, in fact unaccountably under the circumstances. What the future is at work, to so completely counteract the heavy disbursements from the United States Treasury as to cause an actual advance in the premium whilst they are being carried on it is difficult to discover. There is nothing in the political aspect of affairs either at home or abroad to account for it, whilst the shipments abroad are only moderate, and much less than usual at this season of the year. Business at the New York Board opened at 112¼, the premium advancing to 112⅝, and closing firm at 112⅝.

—The *Standard* to-day, in its financial article, says: "It is reported that a well-known firm of steel manufacturers at Sheffield has failed, with liabilities of $165,000."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

J. Gilchrist et ux. to R. E. Stewart, February 8, 1876; lot on Hiland avenue, Nineteenth ward, city.....$12,000

W. Schreiber to Elizabeth Scherer, June 14, 1870; two lots on William street, Eleventh ward, Allegheny.....$1,500

Ed. McGinnis et ux. to J. E. McCleary, April 17, 1875; lot No. 1 McGinnis' plan, Charliers township.....$730

Jas. C. Pearson et ux. to S. K. Schwenk, January 7, 1876; lot on James street, Third ward, Allegheny.....$1,500

S. K. Schwenk to A. K. Schwenk, May 30, 1876; above lot.....$6,000

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Co. to Wm. German, June 1, 1876; three lots in O'Hara township.....$670

Jas. M. Graham et ux. to Thos. Phillips, June 20, 1876; lot in Greenfield borough, Lot No. 1.....$1,350

S. Y. Anderson to Jos. McMillen, June 9, 1876; two lots in Sewickley borough.....$2,000

Jas. A. Hutchinson et ux. to John Crehan, March 21, 1871; lot on Preble street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....$500

John Ryan et ux. to J. R. Taylor, June 9, 1876; 60 acres in Leet township.....$1

Iron City Mutual Life Insurance Co. to Henry Williams, June 8, 1876; lot on White Oak alley, Third ward, Allegheny.....$80

J. J. Shutterly to Henry McCallum, June 7, 1876; lot on Staler avenue, Shaler township.....$225

Geo. Corbett et ux. to A. M. Hartford, May —, 1876; two lots on Wylie avenue, Eleventh ward, city.....$6,206

Jas. M. Hartford et ux. to Geo. Corbett, June 22, 1876; two lots on Wylie avenue, city.....$6,206

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS — WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, July 3, 1876. {

The general merchandise markets continue dull, as they usually are at this season of the year, and it is not probable that there will be any decided improvement until after harvest or the fall trade sets in. In Grain and Flour, there is but little doing, the inquiry continues light while prices have undergone but little change. The Grocery trade, with the exception of Sugars, for which there is an increasing demand, is also dull. Coffee is a little easier in tone but unchanged in prices. We can see unfavorable mail advices about the bank's suspension of specie payments. Consols, Colonial securities, railroads, telegraphs, and miscellaneous stocks were all slightly lower, reflecting the general depression and uncertainty. American Governments and railways and Canadian railways were fractionally lower and quiet. The great fortnightly settlement has passed satisfactorily. There were only two insignificant failures. Discounts have continued steady, and the bill market has been stagnant. Foreign securities opened with a downward tendency; continued depressed until near the close, when there was a rumor that the situation in the East was becoming less threatening, whereupon a better tone prevailed and most stocks closed slightly higher on the day.

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HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are higher barometer, southwest to southeast winds, continued warm, partly cloudy weather.

No Paper To-morrow.

In order that all hands may have full enjoyment of the Centennial Fourth no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

Edgar's Condition.

Edgar, the man shot on Saturday night by Gibbes, was reported still alive at 1 o'clock this morning, and resting easier.

Teachers Elected.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Grant sub-school district last evening the following teachers were unanimously elected: Principal—H. I. Gourley. Teachers—Misses M. J. Graham, M. B. Kingerly, M. J. McClure, Minnie Kuhn, Agnes Sando, M. J. McLain, Nannie Bolce, Gretta Petticord, Kate Barton and Minnie Repp. The teachers have all served faithfully and well, and their unanimous re-election is a fitting tribute so their labors.

Allegheny Cemetery.

A meeting of the corporators of the Allegheny cemetary was held at their office on the grounds, on Saturday, June 24, 1876. John Harper, Esq., was called to the chair, J. R. Speer acting as Secretary. After hearing reports from the different departments, showing a satisfactory condition of the affairs of the company, an election was held, and the following persons elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. T. M. Howe; Managers, Hon. W. McCandless, Hon. J. K. Morehead, John H. Sloomberger, J. R. Speer, Wm. Thaw, C. J. Clarke; Secretary and Treasurer, J. R. Speer.

MIDNIGHT CASUALTIES.

The Legitimate Results of Cartridge Revolvers—Two Persons Wounded.

During the excitement attending the uproar a few minutes after 12 o'clock this morning, James Reilly, a boy about eighteen years old, was shot through the right ear, while standing on Water street, near Smithfield. The bullet went through the ear close to the head, just grazing the skull. He was a very narrow escape from death. He has no idea who shot him, but it is supposed to have been some person who was celebrating with ball cartridges.

Officer Sol. Coulson reports that a boy, whose name he did not get, was shot through the hand on Fifth avenue.

Some drunken fool was shooting at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street about half past 12 o'clock, amusing himself by shooting at a man standing on the sidewalk, telling him to "Jump, you fool!" at each shot. He was taken to the Central Station before he did any harm.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Victory of the Alleghenys Over the New Havens.

The Alleghenys were twice defeated by the New Haven club, but the third time, and that was yesterday, the tables were turned and the latter met with a defeat at the hands of the Alleghenys by a score of 6 to 5, as follows:

ALLEGHENY.	O.	R.	NEW HAVENS.	O.	R.
Junkin, 3 b.....	4	0	Fleet, 2 b.....	3	1
Hamm, l f.....	5	0	Watt, 1 b.....	3	0
Queer, 2 b.....	4	0	Pabor, l f.....	5	0
Rocap, s s.....	2	0	Cassiday, c f.....	4	0
Gallagher, p.....	2	1	Seward, c f.....	0	0
McClosky, c.....	3	0	Spence, 3 b.....	1	3
Wilkinson, 1 b..	3	1	Wright, s s.....	2	0
Lane, c f.....	3	1	Nichols, p.....	4	0
Ritchie, r f.....	2	1	Knodell, c.....	2	1
Total.....	27	6	Total.....	27	5

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Allegheny....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2—6
New Havens..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5—5

This afternoon the Alleghenys and Bradocks play, and to-morrow the Alleghenys and Capitol City club, of Indianapolis.

MIGHT AGAINST RIGHT.

Bishop Domenec Overrules the Sisters of Mercy.

The fact that all the Sisters of Mercy at St. Xavier's Convent, near Latrobe, and St. Aloysius' Convent, at Loretto, have exercised the right vested in them, and elected to remain in the Pittsburgh diocese, under Bishop Tuigg, seems to have anything but a soothing effect upon Bishop Domenec, from whose control they desire to escape. The removal of the Sisters from those institutions to Pittsburgh was to have been made on the 1st of July. On Wednesday last, after the annual commencement exercises at Loretto, at which Bishop Domenec was present as usual, three of the Sisters were peremptorily ordered to remain in the Allegheny diocese, although they had made their choice against it. These three Sisters were Sister Mary St. Pauline (a sister of John Donaghy, the well known artist), Mary Silverius (formerly a resident of the South Side), and Mary Monica, the oldest nun in the order, and perhaps in the United States. They remonstrated against this treatment, and actually pleaded upon their knees not to be dragged from the parent stem of their organization, but their appeals were not heeded. It is likely that the friends and relatives of the Sisters will take the matter in hand, and see that the arbitrary decision of the Bishop is reversed.

SEEKING THE CRIMINALS.

Negotiations for the Offering of a Reward.

There is but little that is new concerning the Allegheny murder. The detectives claim that they have got hold of some valuable witnesses and expect more to-day. No further arrests have been made. Last evening the Swiss committee, headed by District Attorney Monteith, called upon Mayor Hadley in regard to offering a reward for the apprehension of the murderers. Mr. Monteith stated that in his opinion it is advisable that a reward be offered, and said that the County Commissioners had guaranteed that if Allegheny City will offer a reward of $700 they will offer an additional reward of $300, making $1,000 in all.

The Mayor replied that he had no authority to offer a reward. Any matter of that kind must emanate from the City Councils. He thought it would be well to offer a reward, and he would therefore send a messenger to Mr. Slack, Chairman of the Finance Committee of Councils, and request him to call a meeting of the committee to take immediate action in the matter. If the citizens' committee would call on him this morning he would be able to inform them whether the Finance Committee had been called and when they were to meet.

The committee then retired with the intention of calling upon His Honor this morning.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

The Kind of Endorsement Received by Mr. Reed.

We give place this morning to the following endorsement of Mr. Reed, which was laid before the authorities before his removal, but which passed unheeded by the Cameron clan. In addition to these names, the names of nearly a hundred of the leading members of the bar who urged Mr. Reed's retention could be given, but of what avail was the endorsement of the legal fraternity, of the Judge of the Court, and of the people, in the face of the fact that Mr. Reed was obnoxious to the Camerons. It is well, however, for the people to know how the ring heeds their wishes—and hence we publish this list:

PITTSBURGH, June 29, 1876.

To the President, Washington, D. C.:

The removal of U. S. Attorney Reed has greatly surprised us. Permit us to unite with many citizens in bearing testimony to his purity of character and ability in the discharge of his official duties. If consistent with your wishes we would earnestly request his retention in office.

WILSON McCANDLESS,
United States District Judge.
JOHN HALL,
United States Marshall.
H. D. GAMBLE,
Clerk of United States Circuit Court.
S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of United States District Court.

The following gentlemen also signed the protest published yesterday:

A. H. Dravo,	Jos. W. Woodwell,
Jno. M. Herron,	Frank B. Sellers,
A. M. Edwards,	R. E. Sellers & Co.,
A. C. Hays,	Alex. King,
Geo. M. Miller,	Wm. G. Johnston,
Thos. Jamison,	Jos. Eichbaum.
J. M. Simpson,	Logan, Gray & Co.,
Chas. H. Paulson,	T. McClintock,
T. G. Paulson,	J. C. Lang.
Geo. Blair,	H. A. Kracling,
H. L. Childs,	W. P. Beck,
M. McWhinney & Co.,	Philip Wolf,
C. Meyran,	Martin Ziegler,
Loughrey & Frew,	Adam Grabenstein,
Jno. Bissell,	J. E. Johnston,
R. C. Stevenson,	T. H. Fahnestock,
P. Schildecker,	J. M. Fahnestock,
McNish & Butler,	H. H. Woods,
Wm. France,	John H. Beck,
J. S. Shaffer,	Thos. Birney & Co,
J. F. Day,	Wm. H. Wolfe,
Jos. Woodwell,	D. D. Hutchison,
John Anderson,	A. A. Hutchinson,
Wm. Peebles,	John McGovern,
Jas. A. Woodwell,	B. L. Fahnestock,
J. H. Gentleman,	Louis Bost,
Walter Warmald,	W. W. Cooper,
W. G. Reed & Co.,	J. S. Powell,
Chas. L. Neale,	J. F. Stark,
M. Whitmore,	A. O Leiry,
Geo. M. Tarr,	Wm. H. Hamilton,
H. L. Ringwalt, Jr.,	Vernon Fahnestock,
T. Woods,	C. F. Holloway,
Jas. Cochrane,	Wm. Laufman.
Jno. R. Wightman,	W. R. Laufman,
J. S. Wightman,	Jas. H. Woodwell,
N. E. Sellers,	Jos. H. Cass,
H. D. Sellers,	M. W. McMillan.

Summer Hats.

For men, boys and children. The most complete assortment to be found at

McCORD & CO.'S
131 Wood street.

Marvin's Biscuit and Crackers have always been the best that could be ado.

BIRTHDAY BELLS.

Anniversary of the Nation's Natal Day.

The Unsurpassed Confusion of Midnight—Both Cities Profusely Decorated with Banners—Programme of To-day's Exercises—The Parade, Regatta, Pyrotechnic Display, &c.—Notes Throughout the City.

The city all day yesterday wore a decidedly holiday air. Business except that pertaining to to-day's doings, and preparations for the great event, was exceedingly slack. From early morn the streets were thronged with people and vehicles, all uniting in the common object of making ready for to-day and seeing what others had done. At intervals everywhere could be heard the snap and fizz of fire crackers, torpedoes and other articles of a like nature for making the noise in which young America delights, all these being largely impacted with that could scarcely wait for the final outburst of uproar that midnight ushered in.

Early in the day the work of decoration began. Flags large and flags small; single flags, flags by the dozen and flags by the score; flags upright, flags horizontal, flags at angles, and flags in everyway appeared everywhere. By evening the principal streets were a wilderness of color and fluttering bunting, presenting perspectives of patriotism calculated when taken in connection the swelling enthusiasm that could scarcely be contained until the dawn of the day for which the preparations were made would give it legitimate utterance.

Many of the decorations were unusually extensive and striking. Fifth avenue, as has been mentioned would be the case, bore on its front a large and well executed historical painting which arrested the attention of every passer-by; besides, innumerable flags of all sizes floated from the windows from the ground floor to the dome. A number of banking institutions and private establishments also displayed conspicuously decorative pictures of a similar nature, shrouded in a forest of flags. Smithfield street and other national and patriotic airs for fully an hour.

At 12 o'clock, during the salutes in the belfry of City Hall tower, the Latta Guards formed on the street and marched up Smithfield, being by platoons as they went along, their drum corps in the meantime keeping up a continual rattle.

Hutchinson's Battery fired a salute of one hundred guns from the top of Monument Hill, Allegheny, but had the cannon been commands of the largest pattern, it is doubtful if the slightest vibration of their sound would ever have reached as far as Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, in this city.

With the almost continuous turning of red fire, the glare of rockets, and the flash of gunpowder, it was occasionally almost as light as day. A very bright star was seen to observe the flag on City Hall tower being occasionally brought into full view by the glare, looking in its lofty position as though it were suspended from the heavens.

But to attempt a description of pandemonium is almost useless. One great, grand, terrible, prolonged, distracting, ear-piercing, noise, is about all there was of it.

The Day's Doings.

For weeks past the Joint Centennial Committee of the Councils of both cities appointed especially for the purpose, have been hard at work making preparations for a due celebration of the day that is now here. The proceedings of the committee have been published from time to time, as well as all other matters pertaining to the celebration, as they took place, but for the sake of reference it may not be inappropriate to recapitulate some of the chief features of the contemplated proceedings of the day.

In a public way the celebration will be one of the most magnificent ever witnessed in this city. A procession 15,000 or 20,000 strong, composed of civil and military, with representatives of the trades and industries of the city and county, and the final meeting at Linden Grove, will be the most important features of the day. The Sixth Division, N. G. P., in command of Major General Pearson, will head the columns. The Division will be formed in the following order: Fourteenth Regiment, Col. S. W. Hill commanding, headed by the Great Western Band; Eighteenth Regiment, Col. N. P. Guthrie commanding, headed by the Regimental Band; Nineteenth Regiment, Major W. W. Tyson in command; Jefferson Cavalry, Capt. Henry Leroy; Hutchinson's Battery, Capt. E. V. Brecht; Rhoades' Battery, Capt. W. R. Graham. They will form at half past nine o'clock at places designated before in general orders published in these columns.

THE PROCESSION.

The civil display, composed of five grand divisions, will be in command of Harry W. Oliver, Chief Marshal, and his aids and staff, of which General J. B. Sweitzer is chief. The First Division, composed of Pittsburgh between the rivers, will be commanded by Major Gus. Schleiter, Division Marshal. It will include representatives from a large number of manufacturing establishments, the members of the Orange societies, German singing societies, American Mechanics, butchers, and a number of firebrands.

The Second Division, composed of the South Side and all the Catholic organizations in the county, will be in command of Division Marshal P. Reilly. It will likely be one of the largest in the procession.

Allegheny City will constitute the Third division, commanded by Marshal W. C. Clarke. In his division will be the American Mechanics, assembly, the Grand Army societies, members of the A. O. U. M., Colored Odd Fellows and other colored organizations, dairymen, butchers, and delegations from manufacturing establishments.

The Fourth division will be composed of all the county districts outside of the two cities. Peter Reil, Jr., of Pittsburgh, will be the division Marshal. This division will be made up principally of delegations on horseback and in wagons.

The fifth division will include all delegations outside of the county, in command of Capt. Dunc. Karns, division Marshal. It is expected that numerous delegations from these regions and neighboring towns will be present, among them being the Dunc. Karns Rifles.

Each one of the Division Marshals will be assisted by a large staff. The colors designating the staff of the Chief Marshal and each Division, will be as follows: Grand Marshall and staff, red, white and blue; first Division, red; second Division, white; third Division, blue; fourth Division, red and white; fifth Division, blue and white. The Marshals will wear sashes, the chiefs of staffs and Adjutant Generals sashes and rosettes; and the staffs rosettes, each of the color appropriate to his division.

FORMATION.

For general information, but more especially for the benefit of those who will take part in the procession, we republish the orders of the Grand Marshal in regard to formation.

First—The Marshal of the First division will assemble his division (except the military) on the wharf and Water street west of Market, and on Liberty and Penn avenues south of Hand street.

The division, which will take the right of the Centennial column, will be formed so as to move along Water and up Smithfield street.

Second—The Marshal of the Second division will assemble his division on the south side of the Monongahela river.

The division will be formed to move across the river by way of the Suspension bridge but it will remain on the South Side until the rear of the First division has reached Wood street, when it will move across the river and join the column in the rear of the First division.

Third—The Marshal of the Third division will assemble his division on the north side of the Allegheny river, off the route of the column, where it will remain until the rear of the Second division has reached Lacock street, when the Fourth division will enter the column in the rear of the Second.

Fifth—The marshal of the Fifth division will also assemble his division on the north side of the Allegheny river—off the route of the column—and enter the column in the rear of the Fourth division.

Sixth—So far as practicable, the material of the several divisions, except the military, will be formed in the following order:

1—Bodies on foot.
2—Mounted bodies.
3—Wheeled vehicles.

Seventh—It is important that the bands be so distributed in the column as not to interfere with each other, nor so far apart as to leave any portion of the column out of hearing of one of them when playing.

Eighth—The headquarters of the Grand Marshal on the Centennial morning, till the column moves, will be at the Monongahela House, and each Marshal of Division is requested to establish his headquarters for that morning where he or some member of his staff can be found until his division moves.

TIME AND ROUTE.

The Grand Marshal directs the several divisions to rendezvous as follows:

The First and Second divisions at 8:30 A. M.

The Third, Fourth and Fifth divisions at 9 A. M.

The head of the column (First division) will move promptly at 9:40 A. M.

The signal for starting will be 1-8-7-6 sounded by the City Hall bell.

The other divisions will be prepared to take their places in the column promptly as heretofore ordered.

The route of the procession from Fifth avenue to Linden grove will be by way of Sawed street.

The staff of the Grand Marshal will report at the Monongahela House promptly at 8:30 A. M.

The carriages containing speakers of the day and Centennial Committee of the Councils of both cities will take their places in the rear of the military.

The route of the procession will be as follows: Start on Water and Smithfield streets, down Smithfield to Seventh avenue; Seventh avenue to Ninth street; over the Hand street bridge to Anderson street; up Anderson, street and Cedar avenue to North avenue, down North avenue to Federal street, down Federal street and over Suspension bridge, via Sixth and Market streets to Fifth avenue; out Fifth avenue to Linden Grove.

The programme of exercise, at Linden Grove was published yesterday and it is scarcely necessary to repeat it to-day.

A detachment of police will head the procession.

THE REGATTA.

The first public demonstration in the morning will be a regatta on the Monongahela river, before the procession starts. There will be a single scull race, a double scull and a four-oared race. Prizes in the shape of gold medals, procured by the Centennial Committee, will be given the winners.

For the single scull race, R. Renter and Joseph Weaver, of the Columbia club, L. Lacher, of the Allegheny, James Hooper, of the Blackmore, Jas. Morrow, of the Adriene, Joseph Kaye, Jr., Anthony Kelly, and Wm. Morris, of the Clipper, and J. Nolan, of the Clipper club, have been entered.

For the double scull race the entries are: George Smith and Joseph Weaver, and Bob Brown and R. Renter, all of the Columbia club, and J. Kaye, Jr., and Al. Hopkins of the Clipper.

For the four oared race the entries are: McKee Barge Club—Nick Luyberger, Jr., Wm. Barge, George Creef, No. 2, P. Barckart, No. 3, J. R. Jones, No. 4, Peter Bell, stroke. Boat Club—P. Snyder, stroke; J. Eslend, No. 2; D. Dickey, No. 3; W. Snyder, bow. Allegheny Barge Club—John Douglass, stroke; S. Hamilton, No. 2, Edward Nye, No. 3, Theodore Heary, bow. Pat. Luther Boat Club—A. Gallagher, stroke; Pat. Gallagher, No. 2; H. Durning, No. 3; M. Barry, bow. Clipper Boat Club—William Morris, Newton Fageley, Joe Kaye and Al. Hopkins. Duquesne Club—F. Brennan, stroke; S. Moody, No. 2, Oliver Moody, No. 3; David Fritz, bow.

The latter club is the champion light weight that won at Saratoga. The first race will be started at eight o'clock, thus enabling the regatta to be completed by ten.

A Change of Route.

The Grand Marshal directs the following supplementary order:

Owing to obstructions on Sixth street, between Penn avenue and Market streets, the route of the procession has been slightly changed. The column on reaching Penn avenue, on its return from Allegheny, will move down that thoroughfare to Fifth street, up Fifth street to Liberty street, and thence to Fifth avenue. The remainder of the route will be unchanged. By order of

H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Grand Marshal.
J. B. SWEITZER,
Chief of Staff.

H. H. BYRAM, Adjutant General.

In the Evening.

A display of fireworks will take place from four different points—Cliff street, Herron Hill and Mt. Washington, this city, and Monument Hill, Allegheny. It was original intention to have but one display, but the difficulty of getting upon any one point satisfactorily to all, led to the committee last night making this change. The total amount expended in pyrotechnics will be about $700, insuring a very fine display at all four places, and an excellent one had it been agreed to have it in but one place. Last evening the committee had decided to have the entire display at Herron's Hill, but when such intention was made known so much dissatisfaction arose that the change had to be made.

Capt. Fox requests us to say that there is plenty of room in the Twelfth ward for those who may wish to go out that way to see the display.

Miscellaneous Notes.

This is the day we celebrate.

One hundred years old to-day.

We'll catch "Hell Gate[illegible]" to-day.

Window room can be sold at a premium to-day.

No conceivable noise that was not utilized last night.

Four million fish horns united their discordant voices last night.

The Fourth of July, 1776, came on Tuesday, as it also does this year.

Enjoy yourselves. The Centennial anniversary doesn't come often.

The Latta Guards paraded the streets after midnight firing blank cartridges by platoons.

At Dixmont Asylum Dr. Reed will let off several balloons, and also a quantity of fireworks.

The[illegible] no less than a thousand martial bands beat "Yankee Doodle" all over the city last night.

The barbecue at Elizabeth promises to attract to that town all the citizens of that part of the county.

Visitors to the city from the surrounding counties and towns commenced to arrive last night in large numbers.

The Postoffice will be open only an hour to-day,—from 8 to 9 o'clock this morning—and the carriers will make but one round.

At two o'clock last night the Municipal Hall of Allegheny was brilliantly illuminated, every gas jet in the building being ignited.

To-day is the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, both signers of the Declaration of Independence.

McKeesport got a cannon manufactured specially for use to-day. It is expected to speak its piece nobly and do its whole duty in adding eclat to the celebration.

A union religious service, appropriate to the occasion, will be held to-day in the First U. P. church, Allegheny, on Union avenue, from 9 to 10½ o'clock A. M.

Sunday[illegible] will not make any public display, for precisely to the city and the hourly trains bringing her patriotic citizens within easy reaching distance of the greater attractions here.

The Allegheny Centennial Finance Committee met last evening when nearly $200 more was reported to have been collected, making in all nearly $2,000. Several of the collectors failed to meet with the committee.

A large number of picnics, public and private, will take place to-day, and Chief Hartgel was bothered very much yesterday by applications for detachments of police to attend them. Two thousand men on the force would hardly have furnished enough to meet all the demands.

At Mansfield, on the Pan Handle Railroad, the day was to be inaugurated by a grand masked parade at 4:30 A. M. After the parade the Declaration of Independence will be read and orations will be delivered by Messrs. A. Laughman, A. D. Walker, A. J. Yon and John Kempf.

In mentioning the decorations we neglected to speak of the arches on Fifth avenue extension. There are four on this thoroughfare, one at Stevenson street, two at the Fifth avenue market house, and one at Oakland. There are also two arches on Penn avenue, one at the Niagara engine house, and one at the Independence.

Forty-five special policemen will be on duty in Allegheny city to-day. They will meet at half past eight o'clock this morning at the Mayor's office to be sworn in. Their insignia of authority will be a strip of white silk with the words "Special Police" printed thereon. The regular night police force of Allegheny is also directed to report at the Mayor's office at nine o'clock this morning to march with the procession while it remains within the city limits.

One of the prettiest of last night's pictures was presented to view from the tower of Municipal Hall. A number of ladies and gentlemen were up there and immediately following the big bell's midnight stroke they commenced to discharge all manner of pyrotechnics and to burn red fire. The beauty of the scene is indescribable. The American flag tugging at its staff and flapping in the night wind was so brilliantly illuminated by the red fire that every star and stripe was as clear and well defined as though glistening beneath the sun of midday. It seemed as though all the glory of the heavens had descended and settled around the banner, as if to presage a grand and brilliant future for the country whose emblem it is.

One of the features of the decorations in Fifth avenue are the windows of the carpet house of Oliver McClintock & Co. In one is a display of rug carpet, showing the manner in which American dwellings were furnished a hundred years ago. It is accompanied by an old fashioned hickory broom, something rarely seen these days except in the mountainous districts. The other window is ornamented with an elegant and costly Brussels carpet of the finest texture and pattern, intended to represent the floor furnishment of residences of the present day. The hickory broom is also supplanted by a modern improvement for carpet cleaning that bears no resemblance whatever to a broom. The contrast between the two windows is very great, and the pictures, for they might be considered such, attracted much attention yesterday.

The Fourth in Indiana County.

The people of Jacksonville, Indiana county, Pa., propose to celebrate the Centennial anniversary of the country's birth in a fitting manner. The preparations are all complete, and a good time is expected. The following is the programme of exercises: Grand salute at sunrise; parade of Veteran soldiers under Capts. Keller and Scott, at 10½ A. M.; parade of boys and girls of Jacksonville in charge of J. M. Marshall, at 10½ A. M.; dinner at 12:30; orations by Gen. Harry White, Prof. A. J. Bolar, of the State Normal School, and Col. M. Bayne, of Pittsburgh; historical address by Dr. William L. Reed, of Jacksonville.

Indisputable Evidence.

ST. ELMO, Ill., July 8, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your "Extract of Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost perfect wreck of my former self. Your medicine so rapid and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic and a perfect wonder to myself, and all since. I have not been without a bottle of the Discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house. They are a solid, sound family physician in the house and ready at all times to fly to the relief of any and every member of the family. I have had a doctor to the house since we first began the use of your Pellets and Discovery. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases during 1875, as I found them a pure state of the blood, and in no one case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only mention one as remarkable, (though I could give you dozens) Federal street, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to his body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to effect it a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the Pellets, assuring him that it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two Pellets each night for a week, then one each night, and the Discovery as directed. The result is, to day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the scaly eruptions are gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case had baffled the skill of our best physicians Messrs. Dunsford & Co., druggists, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines and the demand steadily increases, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully, W. H CHAMPLIN,
Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

Eagle Shoe Store,

85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the World.

Grand Excursion.

Go to the Eagle Shoe Store, 85 Smithfield street. Cheapest in the world.

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All Kinds of Boots and Shoes,

At the Eagle Shoe Store, 85 Smithfield street. Cheapest in the world.

Please Read This.

Having just received the closing shipments of our semi-annual contracts with the factories, and having an immense stock on hands, we will defer taking stock for fifteen days in order to reduce stock, and to this end we propose offering all our stock at about cost, much of it, indeed, below cost. Among the lot we would especially call attention to is a large lot of new Organs, of which the styles have been changed, necessitating the closing out of those to make room for new styles. These we offer in elegant walnut cases 10 stops, at only $125 cash; 7 stops at $110, and 6 stops at $90 and second-hand ones, almost new, at $40, $50, $60 and $75. The matchless Decker pianos at a very little advance on cost; also two very fine Bradbury pianos *at not cost*; also balance of new stock, Fischer pianos (warranted), at $250 to $300, (real bargains); also one very fine upright, used only a few months, at $225; also a fine Decker upright, used since last fall, at less than cost; also a number of very good second-hand pianos at prices to get rid of them. Call at once and secure a bargain, as we mean business just now. Responsible parties accommodated with all the time needed, while to cash customers the most liberal discounts will be made. Please remember the place, S. Hamilton, 87 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

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85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the World.

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Fourth of July Celebration.

Go to the Eagle Shoe Store, 85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the World.

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85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the World.

Dabbs'

Photographs cannot be excelled for likeness, positions and finish.

Be Independent.

What is a man without a good, reliable watch? Better be without a wife than a watch. And, having decided that you should own a good watch, the next important point is where can the purchase be made that will be satisfactory? Allow us, from personal knowledge, to commend, as a safe, honest and reliable place to purchase such an article, the Jewelry House of Thos. McFadden, No. 53 Fifth avenue, where are to be found in stock the finest and choicest American and imported watches, of elegant designs, for ladies and gentlemen, and guaranteed reliable. You run no risk in buying from McFadden.

Wheeler and Hendricks.

Go to the Eagle Shoe Store, 85 Smithfield street. Cheapest in the world.

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Heavy Robbery—Another Warning.

We learn that Mr. Thomas Slater, of Centre township, Washington county, was robbed of $1,700 in bonds and $25 in money, which he had *carefully* deposited in *an old* safe, instead of *in the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh*, where he could have called to-day and got his coupons. A word to the wise is sufficient.

For Fine Shoes

Go to the Eagle Shoe Store, 85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

Call and see those handsome Silk Strine and Plaid Grenadines, reduced from 50c and 87½c to 12½c and 10c. per yard, at

G. K. BIBER'S
118 Federal street.

Wheeler and Hendricks.

Go to the Eagle Shoe Store, 85 Smithfield street. Cheapest in the world.

Ladies Dining Rooms.

Persons visiting the city on the Fourth of July, will find Hubley's Dining Rooms, 195 Penn avenue, a pleasant place to take a comfortable meal, where all the delicacies of the season are served and gotten up as nearly home-like as possible. Open from 7 A. M. until 11 P. M.

All Kind of Boots and Shoes,

at the Eagle Shoe Store, 85 Smithfield street. Cheapest in the world.

The Signers of the Declaration.

Would have been happier, if after the noble work, they could step into a place like Blairs, and get such a meal, or such rare delicacies as he serves up.

Misses' and Children's Suits,

Reduced to close out the stock,

At M. MENTZER'S.

For Fine Shoes

Go to the Eagle Shoe Store, 85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

G. K. Biber is not on Sixth street now, he has opened an entire new stock of first-class Dry Goods at 118 Federal street, Allegheny, where he will be pleased to see his many friends call on him.

Fourth of July Celebration.

Go to the Eagle Shoe Store, 85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

All the Novelties

In Chintzes, Percales, Cambrics, Cretonnes, Batistes, Lawns, &c., for Summer Suitings,

at M. MENTZER'S.

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